UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 14-CR-00277(DLI)

: United States Courthouse

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-against-: Brooklyn, New York

: Friday, June 27, 2014

SYED IMRAN AHMED, : 2:32 p.m.

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE DORA L. IRIZARRY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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Eastern District of New York

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(In open court.)

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Criminal cause for status conference, Docket Number 14-CR-277, the United States versus Syed Ahmed. Please state your appearances.

MR. BUFORD: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's

Turner Buford for the United States. Here with me at counsel table is Assistant U.S. Attorney Erin Argo.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to both of you. For the defendant.

MR. FODEMAN: Good afternoon, Judge. Morris Fodeman and Catherine Grealis from Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati for Defendant Syed Ahmed, who, as I'm sure you're aware, is not before the Court.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FODEMAN: We're prepared to address that.

THE COURT: Yes. I had asked my deputy to see if she could find out anything from the marshals, and the only thing that we were able to -- the only other information we were able to get is that he said that he was sick.

Now, I'm going to ask the government, please, to look into that and see whether if he was, in fact, sick if he had been seen. I'd also like to know if he is sick what the prospects are of him getting better because, obviously, we need to know if he's going to be able to make any further court appearances anytime soon. So if you could find that out

and perhaps by next Tuesday. I guess that's July 1st.

MR. FODEMAN: Judge, we have some additional information in that regard, if you'd like.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FODEMAN: Notwithstanding my urging to Dr. Ahmed not to use the e-mail system until we resolve today's issue, both Ms. Grealis and I received e-mails this morning after learning that he would not be produced; and essentially, he confirmed that he was up all night with a gastro -- what sounds like a gastrointestinal issue.

He asked us to convey his apologies to the Court and to the government counsel. And it didn't sound like, from the brief e-mail -- I urged him to keep it brief -- but it didn't sound like it was going to be an ongoing issue. It sounded like he had eaten something.

I can tell you that we had seen Dr. Ahmed earlier in the week at the facility and he was eagerly anticipating today's appearance. So I don't think this is a situation where he's -- like some defendants, maybe there's game playing going on. We were eager to spend time with him in the pens this morning and he was eager to be here for today's appearance. So I'm hopeful and expecting that he'll be at any future court hearing.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, my reason for asking the government to look into it is twofold, because, again, while

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we have a new warden who is overseeing the MDC, we do have these continuing -- these ongoing issues about defendants claiming that they are not seen when they're requesting to be seen. So I also want to make sure that if, in fact, he is ill that he, in fact, is being seen by medical staff at the MDC, so that there's a dual reason for that. We have not heard that there's any kind of outbreak of anything, but, again, somebody can get sick at any given time.

Since you do tell me, Mr. Fodeman, that your client was eagerly awaiting his opportunity to appear here today -- I know that we've got some important issues to discuss in connection with the TRULINCS -- is this something that he wanted to be present for or can we waive his appearance for this?

MR. FODEMAN: I'm prepared to waive his appearance, Judge. When I say he was eager, I think he was -- I say that by meaning he was interested in the issues that were going to be talked about today, but he certainly didn't suggest in his communication with me today that he was expecting things would not move forward. So, based on that, I'm comfortable moving forward if Your Honor is and the government.

THE COURT: Okay, because I don't -- this is an important issue and I really did not want to sit on it and I wanted to address it as quickly as we could. So, since you are waiving your client's appearance, we'll proceed on this.

This is really a purely legal issue in any event, just so that we're clear on the record.

I've read the submissions that the parties have made: The government's letter of June 16, which is docket entry 35; defense counsel's submission and response, docket entry number 38, and there are some attachments to that; and the government's response dated June 26, which is document number 39.

Let me state at the outset that I don't think what's critical here is really whether under the law the TRULINCS communication or Corrilinks -- apparently, that's how it sort of -- however it gets translated when it gets to defense counsel, as I understand from other CJA counsel. I am on the CJA committee and the CJA committee is looking into this issue. It is somehow translated into Corrilinks.

C-o-r-r-i-l-i-n-k-s I think is how it's spelled. But we're talking about the same system. Whether it's Corrilinks or it's TRULINCS, it's the same e-mail system.

There are certainly admonitions or warnings that communications over that system are not privileged. I myself make it a point to go as often as I can to the MDC and take a look at the entire facility and have seen this e-mail system myself and have seen demonstrations of it. But that's not really what's at the heart of the issue here.

And what is disturbing to the Court is that all of a

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sudden now, in June of 2014 -- and I guess the system has been in place since about 2006 so it's been around for about eight years -- that the government is only now saying, oh, and by the way, we're going to just do across-the-board examination of attorney-client e-mails and any other e-mails that the inmate sends over TRULINCS.

So I suppose -- I have a series of questions. My first question is, why now? Or if the government has been doing this all along, why admit to it now?

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, I think the government's position with respect to whether the communications over the TRULINCS system are privileged or not has been consistent from the outset, and that is that the communications are not privileged, in keeping with the --

THE COURT: That's not the issue. My question is a very pointed one. Why are you looking at these e-mails now? Because the fact that Mr. McGovern sent out this letter to the attorney in charge of the Federal Defenders, understanding that he would be the vehicle through which then the rest of the Federal Defenders and I'm including in there the CJA attorneys and ultimately the private federal criminal bar would become aware of it, it was -- and I read that letter and it's a very pointed letter that says: Be advised that we are now looking and intend prospectively to be reading all of these e-mails. And it's across the board. It's not just on

this case. It's not -- it's just an across-the-board intention of doing this. Why now?

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, I don't understand

Mr. McGovern's letter as announcing an intention to read the
e-mails in every case. And certainly, in this particular
case, the government has no great interest in reading e-mails
between --

THE COURT: That's not what the letter says. The letter says that we will be -- moving forward, we will be reading these e-mails.

MR. BUFORD: I understood the letter as reserving the right on the part of the government to read the e-mails, but not necessarily an announcing of a blanket intention to actively read the e-mails in all cases. I could be misremembering the letter, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Why now? I haven't heard an answer to a very pointed question.

MR. BUFORD: As to why the office chose now to send that particular letter, I don't know that I have the policy rationale behind it. My understanding, though, is that it was not intended to announce any sort of change in policy.

THE COURT: I'm going to read. I have

Mr. McGovern's letter dated June 9th, and it reads, it

explains: "For the reasons set forth below" -- I'm reading

from the letter -- "e-mails exchanged between inmates and

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their attorneys using the TRULINCS system are not privileged and inmates have other means to communicate with their attorneys in a privileged setting. Accordingly, this office intends to review all e-mail obtained from the TRULINCS system."

That is not on a case-by-case basis, if we feel like it, if we have some reason to do this. It's an across-the-board this is what we're doing, we're reading all the e-mails.

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, my --

THE COURT: And what I gather from seeing a letter like this is that apparently that wasn't the case before, unless the U.S. Attorney's Office has been doing this before and just never admitted to it.

MR. BUFORD: I don't know about specific prior cases, Your Honor. It's my understanding that the policy of the office has been always to reserve the right to obtain and review the e-mails on the grounds that they're not privileged. I didn't understand Mr. McGovern's letter as announcing a new intention going forward proactively to obtain and review all e-mails, although I recognize the language in the letter is what it is.

It's my understanding from discussions internally at the office that the point here was to, consistent with prior policy, reserve the right, continue to reserve the right to

obtain non-privileged --

THE COURT: This is not reserving the right. This is saying this office intends -- that is clear -- intends to review all e-mail obtained from the TRULINCS system.

MR. BUFORD: My understanding is that the government does not necessarily intend as a blanket policy to obtain the e-mail from the TRULINCS system in all cases. Rather, the government intends to reserve its right to do so in particular cases. And to the extent the letter --

THE COURT: But that's not even what you say in your letter, because in your letter you indicate that while you are agreeing not to read any of the attorney-client e-mails in this case that were sent prior to the date of your letter, which is June 16, but that you intend to do it moving forward.

MR. BUFORD: Let me say this, Your Honor: I think in the past, especially I think more in the context of phone calls, the office has made certain accommodations in conjunction with the BOP and the MDC as far as whether or not to obtain phone calls between attorneys and their clients.

My understanding is that phone calls, unlike the e-mail system, which I understand a little bit better having spoken earlier today with someone at the BOP in the Counsel's Office, the phone calls are easily segregated in terms of you can tell from which numbers the calls are being made and you can see that on an index prior to opening --

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THE COURT: Oh, give me a break. Give me a break.

You're going to tell me so you can see the phone number, but
you can't see the e-mail address that goes to Mr. Fodeman?

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, I spoke earlier today with

someone in the Counsel's Office at the BOP who confirmed my understanding. The way the TRULINCS system works is BOP cannot segregate out e-mails to and from a particular address.

And, therefore, when you -- when an inmate's e-mail is requested, the result from the system is a giant PDF document, a single PDF that contains multiple e-mails. And they're not contained in the sense that they're a collection of individual documents, it's one single PDF document that reads almost like a scroll as you go through. So that the e-mail communications don't necessarily begin and end as the pages begin and end. So a particular e-mail exchange might overlap with another e-mail exchange on the same page.

And so the heart of the government's concern is if it were to undertake steps to prevent any attorney-client e-mails from being seen by the prosecution team, in order to do that with any confidence, you would have to put in place a full formal taint review team that would go through the PDF document and either delete the pages that contained attorney-client communications or redact them in such a way as to prevent the prosecution team from reviewing them. And that is an administrative burden that, as I understand --

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THE COURT: You still have not answered my question, okay, because apparently your office prior to this had not been making a point of reviewing all the e-mails, much less all the attorney-client e-mails. So why now?

MR. BUFORD: I believe the policy before had been to obtain e-mails in various cases, and I believe that the policy now is to continue to obtain e-mails in various cases where the government perceives a need to have them. The problem for the government is there's no easy way when you obtain e-mails to screen out attorney-client e-mails.

THE COURT: You know what, I'm not buying that. We are in the 21st century. The technology that we have now is incredible. And even I, with my simple knowledge of computers and e-mails, am aware that in G-mail, for example, if you have a G-mail account, a G-mail user may very simply program the G-mail account so that the e-mails that are coming from Mr. Buford to me can automatically be put in a segregated file.

And I find it very hard to believe that the Department of Justice, with all of the resources that it has, with the access to the Department of Homeland Security and NSA, cannot come up with a simple program that segregates identified e-mail addresses. For example, Mr. Fodeman's address, Ms. Grealis's address -- I hope I'm pronouncing it right -- any paralegal in their office or any other person who

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they believe to whom the attorney-client privilege will apply in this particular case, and those e-mails are identified both by the inmate and one of those addresses is identified and programmed very simply to go into a separate folder. And that can be done mechanically, by a machine, where no human eyes have to see this.

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, as to the capability of the TRULINCS system itself, as administered by the BOP system, I can only convey what's been conveyed to me by --

THE COURT: What I'm telling you is that there's no way, technologically speaking, that this system cannot be adjusted and probably adjusted very simply, and I'd be willing to bet that there are undergraduates at MIT who could do it today, who could adjust the program to eliminate this particular issue.

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, again, as to the technological capabilities of the TRULINCS system, I can only convey what's been conveyed to the office by the BOP, and that is that the system cannot segregate out e-mails to and from a particular address as differentiated from e-mails to and from a different address.

THE COURT: Let me ask you something. Is this TRULINCS, the administration of this TRULINCS system, is it run by BOP or is it outsourced to a private company?

MR. BUFORD: I believe it -- I don't know, Your

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Honor. I believe BOP is technically the administrator of the program, but I don't know whether they contract with a service provider to administer the service.

THE COURT: Then I don't know what you mean by BOP is technically the administrator if an outsourced company, private company is the one actually maintaining and administering the program.

MR. BUFORD: Let me rephrase, Your Honor. I believe that BOP is the custodian of the program with responsibility for overseeing it from the government's standpoint. Whether or not, in fulfilling that responsibility, they employ outside vendors, that I don't know.

THE COURT: Do you wish to be heard in connection with this particular area we're talking about, Mr. Fodeman?

MR. FODEMAN: I think Ms. Grealis, if it's all right with Your Honor, would like to take the lead on this issue.

THE COURT: Sure. Just point the microphone towards you so we can hear you.

MS. GREALIS: Your Honor, I would just like to say at the outset I think that we have the same reaction that this Court has and other courts have had when faced with this issue. This is not the first time this has been litigated.

Judge Buchwald out of the Southern District of New York, when she learned that the AUSA in that case had sent a similar letter to the one that we received here to defense

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counsel, her reaction was, and I quote: "You don't have the right to eavesdrop on an attorney-client meeting in prison or out of prison and it seems to me that you don't have the right to open up mail between counsel and an inmate or inmate and counsel."

The Court went on to acknowledge that there may be circumstances where if the attorney is engaging in nefarious conduct with the inmate or a crime, the crime-fraud exception would apply. Barring that, she said, though: "I don't see why it should make a difference whether the mode of communication is more modern or more traditional."

We feel that the same logic applies here. The AUSAs in that case reasonably agreed not to read the communications. The Court didn't even have to rule on the issue because the AUSA said, it's my practice not to read attorney-client e-mail communications. And we feel that the same circumstances should apply here, even more so, because we -- Mr. Fodeman has been appointed as CJA counsel. As you know, I'm -- my services are pro bono.

The burden on us, our defendant and the Court's resources are at stake here when we're forced, instead of being able to send a quick e-mail to our client, to have to go down to the MDC to ask him a question about a case.

And to that point, you know, we're just asking that the Court rule in the circumstances of this case, the

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government not be able to read our communications with Dr. Ahmed, because this is a very document-intensive case. We've already received over 50,000 pages of documents from the government. I have with me here some of the patient records and spreadsheets that I can show the Court. This represents just one patient, the records that we've seen thus far that we need to sit down and review with our client and go through.

And if we have to go down to the MDC every time we have a question about one of these documents, it's going to be a tremendous waste of our time and of the Court's resources to have to spend money for us to go down there for what would be a quick easy e-mail that we could send instead.

In addition, more to that point, we visited Dr.

Ahmed for a second time this week and it took approximately four hours of our time to get down there and back. Now, as I said before, my time is obviously free to the Court, but that's about \$500 of Mr. Fodeman's time and the CJA resources.

We, of course, recognize that in-person visits are going to be important and that we will be making them throughout the case and we are more than happy to do so, but to not be able to avail ourselves of technological advances in e-mail to easily save this Court's resources seems, frankly, ridiculous.

Moreover, we recently have started reaching out to potential experts and none of which are located in New York.

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For them not to be able to e-mail with our client and review documents via e-mail and have to fly out to New York to try and make an in-person visit is just -- seems preposterous to me.

And as for the other alternative methods that the government proposed in their letter submissions to the Court, I can attest -- I'm sure you saw we attached to our letter a declaration by Mr. Geritano, our paralegal coordinator, who has been unable to even learn how we could set up an unmonitored phone call, let alone seek approval for one.

He -- I can attest that he has tried again this week. He still has not learned how to do so. He has not been able to even get in touch with Dr. Ahmed's inmate counselor. And the idea that we can communicate by special mail correspondence, which has a two-week lag time, seems ridiculous.

I just feel, in the circumstances of this case where we're appointed as CJA counsel and we have this very document-intensive case, that the government's position is outrageous and this Court should rule that they should not be allowed to look at our attorney-client e-mails.

THE COURT: I have one other question that I have for the government is you mentioned that you have no -- that the reason for reviewing these e-mails basically is because you can and that the government's position is not -- I'm

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quoting from your letter of June 16th, Mr. Buford -- that the government's position is not borne out of a hope to gain a strategic advantage by gaining e-mails exchanged between attorneys and their client. But, quite frankly, I don't see what other possible reason you could have for reading an attorney-client e-mail.

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, let me try and explain.

Because of the technology that the BOP has and because of the way the e-mails are provided to the government, the possibility exists, without imposing a formal taint team, expending the resources to do that, that the individual prosecutors as they read through the scroll of e-mails may see attorney-client e-mails.

Members of the team have no -- I would think in most cases, although it's hard to foresee every eventuality, no interest in reading attorney-client e-mails and would do their best not to read them, I would think. But under the current system, the government --

THE COURT: That's hogwash. You're going to tell me you don't want to know what your adversary's strategy is?

What kind of a litigator are you then? Give me a break.

Every litigator wants to know what their adversary's strategy is or you spend an awful lot of time trying to figure it out.

MR. BUFORD: We would -- the government has no interest in reading e-mails between Mr. Fodeman and his

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client, and the reason is because we don't want to necessarily invade the defense camp, but the technology here doesn't permit us reliably to do that as we review the e-mails as the prosecution team.

The only way to guarantee confidentiality would be to use a formal taint review process, which is an administrative burden the government is unwilling to impose on itself, especially given that it seems no -- there's no real dispute that the e-mails here are not privileged.

THE COURT: But there are other concerns here as well. First of all, the executive budget is far bigger than the judiciary's budget, okay, and the defense budget. So forgive me if I'm not overly sympathetic to the issue of the government having to put up a taint team in order to avoid having to look at attorney-client e-mails, because the burden -- and you mention at a time of furloughs and hiring freezes.

Well, you know what, the Federal Defenders were furloughed here last year. The government shut down last year. These CJA counsel went without pay for a substantial period of time. And when you say that there are alternatives outside of the e-mail system that allow for attorney-client visits, well, I've done canvassing and I was part of the committee that put out a best practices cost containment memo that was recently sent out to all of the CJA counsel and which

has been posted on the Court's website, as a result of the sequester, as a result of the government shutdown, to try and find ways that we can preserve our Defender resources and our CJA budget, which just keeps getting cut and cut and cut.

And I've had sit-downs with the warden at the MDC to cut down on the amount of wait time that the attorneys have when they get there and then they have to wait for hours sometimes to get their client to come down. And heaven forbid there should be some security problem at the time, they may never get to see their client that day and then they've got to go back.

I've heard not just from Mr. Fodeman from this case and the exhibit that they attached, but it is not an easy thing to arrange for an unmonitored attorney call. It can take up to three weeks or a month to arrange an unmonitored attorney call. In the first instance, it usually has to be initiated by the inmate.

Now, in this case, Mr. Fodeman has a client who has a high level of education and so it would be an easy thing for Mr. Fodeman to explain to him, this is the procedure you have to follow, and he likely will be more able to execute that than another inmate like the defendant I had before me this morning who only had a third grade education and doesn't speak English.

And then he has to initiate the call. Then the

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Bureau of Prisons, by the time they feel like it, has to arrange for a private room, arrange for the call. And, again, if a security nightmare happens, that's the end of it, everybody's on lockdown and the call doesn't happen. But I have heard from respected members of the CJA panel that this is not an unusual occurrence.

And it is very costly to have counsel go to the prison. And we encourage counsel to go to the prison. These are costs we're willing to pay for, allow the vouchers for these visits. But you have not had to deal with that bureaucracy which is the BOP, which does not make it easy.

I am not surprised to find out that the paralegal had such a difficult time finding the counselor. It is no excuse that their directory is out of date. That is no excuse. There is no reason why they can't get a name of a counselor and why the counselor shouldn't be willing to do this.

And, frankly, I don't understand why the BOP would not be willing to look into a technology fix that eliminates the need for them to have to go through the hassle of sorting e-mails, why the government, why the Department of Justice wouldn't be interested in a technology fix that eliminates the cost of taint teams on every single case. Talk about penny-wise and pound-foolish. I couldn't see a clearer example of it.

And I'm going to tell you what we're going to do in this case. In this case, the government will be precluded from looking at any of the attorney-client e-mails, period. And it will be the responsibility, Mr. Fodeman, of you providing the e-mail addresses of anyone on your defense team whose e-mails should not be looked at by the government.

MR. FODEMAN: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Because I see absolutely no reason why the government should have any interest in this case to look at the attorney-client e-mails other than it's easier for the government and it's more cost-efficient for the government.

Now, moving forward, since we're here, where are we going with this? I know you've gotten a bunch of discovery. So where are we going with this?

MR. BUFORD: Your Honor, the government has made two significant productions of discovery. I understand the defense is reviewing it now. I spoke with Mr. Fodeman prior to the conference and I understand that there are additional medical records the defense may be interested in obtaining, and we can work with them to get them those records.

As far as the balance of discovery goes, I think it mostly consists of search warrant returns from six different sites that the government searched as part of its investigation. As I explained at the previous conference, those searches resulted in 37 boxes of hard copy documents

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that the government has begun the process of scanning so they can provide the defense electronically in searchable format. In the meantime, they're available to the defense for inspection.

With respect to the electronic documents seized during those searches, the images of various computers, the government has finished the process of extracting from those images usable files, Microsoft Word documents, Excel documents, et cetera. My understanding is those documents are organized in a foldering structure by site and by computer at a site.

We can provide those documents to the defense. I think I had said in a previous letter we could produce it by disc. My understanding from the HHS agents is that the volume of the materials is such that it may have to be done on a hard drive instead of a disc. So I can speak with Mr. Fodeman about that. I know that typically we ask for the defense to provide us with a hard drive, but in light of budget constraints, we'll see if we can work something out.

And so there may be additional documents to produce, Your Honor, in going through the files, but I think the bulk of the discovery outstanding at this point would be the search warrant material.

THE COURT: You can discuss that with Jerry Tritz, but we have had other similar type cases where there have been

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a lot of electronic devices and a lot of information that's been downloaded. And I would not have a problem authorizing the purchase of a hard drive. And Jerry Tritz is a font of information, he may know where you can get that at a reasonable price.

I don't know if you've done a budget for this case.

I deemed this a complex case a while back.

MR. FODEMAN: A mega case, I think.

THE COURT: Yes, and it may be wise to do that in this case, especially if you're looking at the possibility of needing experts and so on. You can talk to him about doing a case budget and then it will be submitted to me for approval, and this is among the things that he's very helpful on.

MR. FODEMAN: That is absolutely our intention, Judge. I think we talked a little bit about that. I've worked with Mr. Tritz on another mega case, CJA case, and he was very helpful in coming up with a way to make it as cost-effective as possible.

I will say that my firm has been very supportive in these mega cases, in terms of providing technology to the panel. We've had two laptops donated in a case in front of -- in a case, a similar case. So we'll get through those issues.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FODEMAN: I hoped to even be able to submit a budget by today, Judge, but it takes time to sort of decipher

the discovery, then discuss it with your client, figure out what's important and what's not and then figure out what we need. So I fully expect that we'll be further down that process by the next time we appear before you and we can take it from there.

One issue I'll flag, we -- there may be some technological limitations at the jail in terms of reviewing, which is I'm sure an issue that's been familiar to the Court in the past. As you noted, Dr. Ahmed is -- he's a smart guy. He's a doctor. He's fully engaged in his defense. He wants to be able to help us help him. And it may be necessary for us to come to you with a fix for that issue and allowing him to see the discovery and work with it. One might be greater access to the library, where the computers are faster, I understand.

THE COURT: Oh, okay, where the computers are faster, because I know that they have computers on each floor now.

MR. FODEMAN: Right. And he has full access to that, but I'm foreseeing that's going to be an issue because of just the sheer volume of stuff here, that it might be necessary to be in the library for it. So I just throw it out there, not because I'm prepared to make an application at this point, but that may be coming.

THE COURT: Okay. So what's a realistic date that

25 PROCEEDINGS given -- it sounds like there's still a lot of preliminary 1 2 work that needs to be done. A 60-day date out, perhaps? 3 MR. FODEMAN: That's fine, Judge. 4 THE COURT: I'm going to be on trial. Maybe not quite a 60-day date out. How is August 15th? I'm only going 5 6 to have Fridays available, unfortunately, moving forward. 7 MR. BUFORD: That's fine with the government. 8 MR. FODEMAN: That's fine, Judge. 9 THE COURT: Is 11:00 okay for everyone? 10 MR. FODEMAN: Perfect. 11 THE COURT: And do you consent to the exclusion of 12 time, Mr. Fodeman? 13 MR. FODEMAN: Yes, I do. THE COURT: Okay. So 11:00 August 15th for further 14 status conference. Order of excludable delay is entered on 15 16 consent, also in the interests of justice, plus this case, as 17 we mentioned earlier, has been designated a complex case and, 18 obviously, for the reasons stated on the record, the 19 adjournment is justified. 20 Anything else that the parties want to raise with me 21 today? 22 MR. BUFORD: No, Your Honor. Only that, to the 23 extent that experts and so forth are going to use the e-mail

system to communicate with Dr. Ahmed, we would just flag as a

potential issue compliance with HIPAA, which is the

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    transmission of patient-specific information over e-mail.
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    that I have any bright ideas about how to satisfy that
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              I just flag it as a potential concern.
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              THE COURT: You may need to discuss that with your
    client as well.
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              MR. FODEMAN: Fair enough.
                                           Thank you for the
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    heads-up. We'll give some thought to how to deal with that.
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              THE COURT: All right. Okay. Thank you all very
    much.
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              MR. FODEMAN: Thank you.
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              MR. BUFORD:
                            Thank you.
12
               (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded at 3:12
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    p.m.)
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                    I certify that the foregoing is a correct
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    transcript from the record of proceedings in the
    above-entitled matter.
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                          Sherry Bryant, RMR, CRR
                          Official Court Reporter
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